

第一章 数值分析与科学计算引论

p :准确值; \hat{p} :近似值

绝对误差 $E_p = |p - \hat{p}|$

相对误差 $E_r = |\frac{p-\hat{p}}{p}|$

误差限 $|\hat{p} - p| \leq \epsilon$

相对误差限 $\epsilon_r = \frac{\epsilon}{|\hat{p}|}$

绝对误差限 $\hat{\epsilon} = 1/2 \times 10^{m-n+1}$ (近似数具有n位有效数字)

四则运算误差限

$\epsilon(\hat{p}_1 + \hat{p}_2) \leq \epsilon(\hat{p}_1) + \epsilon(\hat{p}_2)$

$\epsilon(\hat{p}_1 \hat{p}_2) \approx |\hat{p}_1| \epsilon(\hat{p}_2) + |\hat{p}_2| \epsilon(\hat{p}_1)$

$\epsilon(\frac{\hat{p}_1}{\hat{p}_2}) \approx \frac{|\hat{p}_1| \epsilon(\hat{p}_2) + |\hat{p}_2| \epsilon(\hat{p}_1)}{|\hat{p}_2|^2}$

函数误差限

$\epsilon(f(\hat{p})) \approx |f'(\hat{p})| \epsilon(\hat{p})$

有效数字与相对误差限关系:

近似数 $\hat{p} = \pm 10^m \times (a_1 + a_2 \times 10^{-1} + \dots + a_i \times 10^{-(i-1)})$, 设 \hat{p} 有n位有效数字, 则其相对误差限:

$|\frac{p-\hat{p}}{p}| \leq \epsilon_r \leq \frac{10^{1-n}}{2a_1}$

Horner's Method (秦九韶算法) $P_n(x) := \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i, b_n := a_n, b_k = a_k + cb_{k+1} \Rightarrow b_0 = P(c)$

第2章:

多项式插值问题: $P(x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k = y_i$

拉格朗日插值: $L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \cdot y_k$

基函数 $l_k(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^n \frac{x-x_j}{x_k-x_j}$

$\omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)$

$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^n (x-x_j)$

$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_k) \cdot \omega'_{n+1}(x_k)} \cdot y_k = \omega_{n+1}(x) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k}{x-x_k}$

插值余项: $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \omega_{n+1}(x)$

截断误差限: $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_{n+1}(x)|$

插值余项: $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \omega_{n+1}(x)$

截断误差限: $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_{n+1}(x)|$

一阶均差: $f[x_0, x_k] \approx \frac{f[x_k] - f[x_0]}{x_k - x_0}$

二阶均差: $f[x_0, x_1, x_k] \approx \frac{f[x_0, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_k - x_1}$

k 阶均差: $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] \approx \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$

$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$

$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$

$f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}, \xi \in [a, b]$

牛顿插值多项式: $P_n(x) \approx f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{n-1}) = P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i)$

牛顿均差插值余项: $R_n(x) \approx f(x) - P_n(x) = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{n-1})$

牛顿基: $N_k(x) \approx (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{k-1}), a_k =$

$f[x_0, \dots, x_k], k \geq 1;$

$N_0(x) = 0, a_0 = f(x_0) \Rightarrow P_n(x) = a_0 N_0(x) + a_1 N_1(x) + \dots + a_n N_n(x)$

差分形式的牛顿插值: $\Delta^m f_k = h^m f^{(m)}(\xi), \xi \in (x_k, x_{k+m})$

令 $x = x_0 + th$, 牛顿前插公式: $P_n(x_0 + th) = f_0 + t \Delta f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1) \cdots (t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n f_0$

牛顿前插公式的余项: $R_n(x_0 + th) = \frac{t(t-1) \cdots (t-n)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$

n 阶重节点的均差: $f[x_0, x_0, \dots, x_0] = \lim_{x_i \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] =$

$\frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$

当 $x_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow x_0, P_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots +$

$\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$

$P_n^{(k)}(x) = f^{(k)}(x_0), 0 \leq k \leq n$

余项: $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}, \xi \in (a, b)$

埃尔米特插值:

插值条件: $H(x_i) = y_i; H'(x_i) = m_i \approx f'(x_i)$

一般形式: $H(x) = \sum_i y_i \alpha_i(x) + \sum_i m_i \beta_i(x)$

基函数性质: $\alpha_i(x_k) = \delta_{ik}, \alpha'_i(x_k) = 0; \beta_i(x_k) = 0, \beta'_i(x_k) = \delta_{ik}$

插值余项估计: $R(x) \approx f(x) - H(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} (\prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i))^2$

分段线性插值: $I_h(x)$ 在每个小区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 可表示为

$I_h(x) = \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}} f_k + \frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k} f_{k+1}, x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

其插值余项: 对所有 k, 我们有 $M_2 = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$

$\max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |f(x) - I_h(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{x} \max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |(x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})| \leq \frac{M_2}{8} h^2$

第三章

一、设 S 是实数域上的线性空间, $x \in S$, 如果存在唯一实数 $\| \cdot \|$ 满足条件

(1) $\|x\| \geq 0$, 当且仅当 $x = 0$ 时, $\|x\| = 0$; (正定性)

(2) $\|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|, \alpha \in R$; (齐次性)

(3) $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|, x, y \in S$ (三角不等式)

则称 $\| \cdot \|$ 为线性空间 S 上的范数, S 与 $\| \cdot \|$ 一起称为赋范线性空间 X

二、内积: (u, v) 称为 u 与 v 的内积, 定义了内积的线性空间 X 称为内积空间

(1) $(u, u) \geq 0$, 且 $(u, u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$

(2) $(u, v) = (v, u)$;

(3) $(\alpha u, v) = \alpha (u, v)$;

(4) $(u+v, w) = (u, w) + (v, w), w \in \lambda$

三、柯西 — 施瓦茨不等式

$$|(u, v)|^2 \leq (u, u)(v, v)$$

八、最佳平方逼近函数

$$\|f(x) - S^*(x)\|_2^2 = \min_{S(x) \in \varphi} \|f(x) - S(x)\|_2^2$$

九、施密特正交化方法

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

.....

(2) 单位化

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|}, \dots, \varepsilon_r = \frac{\alpha_r}{|\alpha_r|},$$

十四、

$$\text{最佳平方逼近 } (f, g) = \int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$\text{最小二乘法 } (f, g) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) f(x_i) g(x_i)$$

十、切比雪夫多项式

当权函数 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 区间为 $[-1, 1]$ 时, 由序列

$\{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$ 正交得到 $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x) |x| \leq 1$

若令 $x = \cos \theta$, 则 $T_n(x) = \cos n \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

十三、法方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\phi_0, \phi_0) & (\phi_0, \phi_1) & \cdots & (\phi_0, \phi_n) \\ (\phi_1, \phi_0) & (\phi_1, \phi_1) & \cdots & (\phi_1, \phi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\phi_n, \phi_0) & (\phi_n, \phi_1) & \cdots & (\phi_n, \phi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \phi_0) \\ (f, \phi_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \phi_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

十五、最小二乘拟合

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i) = \begin{cases} 0, & j \neq k \\ A_k > 0, & j = k \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) a_j = (f, \varphi_k), 0 \leq k \leq n;$$

$$Ga = d;$$

$$a_k^* = \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) f(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) \varphi_k^2(x_i)}$$

$$s^*(x) = \sum_k a_k^* \varphi_k$$

用递推公式表示 $P(x)$

$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1, \\ P_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1) P_0(x), \\ P_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{k+1}) P_k(x) - \beta_k P_{k-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

根据 $P_k(x)$ 的正交性得到

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) x_i P_k^2(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) P_k^2(x_i)} = \frac{(x P_k(x), P_k(x))}{(P_k(x), P_k(x))}$$

$$= \frac{(x P_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)}$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) P_k^2(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) P_{k-1}^2(x_i)} = \frac{(P_k, P_k)}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k_1})}$$

第四章:

对区间为[a,b]进行数值积分:

梯形公式余项:

左矩形公式: $I(f) \approx (b-a)f(a)$

右矩形公式: $I(f) \approx (b-a)f(b)$

中矩形公式: $I(f) \approx (b-a)f((a+b)/2)$ $R[f] = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} (x-a)(x-b) dx = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\eta), \eta \in (a, b)$

辛普森(Simpson)公式

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx S = \frac{b-a}{6} [f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)] \quad \text{辛普森公式余项: } R[f] = -\frac{b-a}{180} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^4 f^{(4)}(\eta), \eta \in (a, b)$$

牛顿-柯斯特公式:

$$I_n = (b-a) \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^{(n)} f(x_k), \quad C_k^{(n)} = \frac{h}{b-a} \int_0^n \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^n \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt = \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{nk!(n-k)!} \int_0^n \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^n (t-j) dt.$$

复合梯形公式:

$$R_n[f] = I - T_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[-\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta_k) \right], \quad \eta_k \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{2} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] + R_n[f] = -\frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f''(\eta), \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

复合辛普森公式:

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{h}{6} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [f(x_k) + 4f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{k+1})] \\ &= \frac{h}{6} \left[f(a) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b) \right] \end{aligned}$$

余项为 $R_n[f] = I - S_n = -\frac{h}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f^{(4)}(\eta_k), \quad \eta_k \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$

$$= -\frac{b-a}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

变步长的梯形法:

复化辛普森公式

$$T_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} T_n + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}), \quad S_n = \frac{4T_{2n} - T_n}{4-1}$$

复化柯特斯公式 $C_n = \frac{16}{15} S_{2n} - \frac{1}{15} S_n = \frac{4^2 S_{2n} - S_n}{4^2 - 1}$

龙贝格求积公式 $R_n = \frac{64}{63} C_{2n} - \frac{1}{63} C_n = \frac{4^3 C_{2n} - C_n}{4^3 - 1}$

(1) 向前差商公式

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

(2) 向后差商公式

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h}$$

(3) 中心差商公式 (中点方法)

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{forward: } f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{h} - \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi_i) & O(h) \\ \text{backward: } f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{h} + \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi_i) & O(h) \\ \text{central: } f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i-1}))}{2h} - \frac{h^2}{6} f'''(\xi_i) & O(h^2) \end{cases}$$

函数插值误差余项为 $f(x) - P_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$

第五章 一、高斯消元法

消元过程

$$m_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}^{(k)}}{a_{kk}^{(k)}} (i = k + 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + \Delta x_i (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \Delta x_i = \frac{\omega}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) \end{cases}$$

当 $\omega = 1$ 时, SOR 方法为高斯-塞德尔迭代法

$$\begin{cases} a_{ij}^{(k+1)} = a_{ij}^{(k)} - m_{ik} a_{kj}^{(k)} & (i = k + 1, \dots, n; j = k + 1, \dots, n) \\ b_i^{(k+1)} = b_i^{(k)} - m_{ik} b_k^{(k)} & (i = k + 1, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

回代过程:

$$\begin{cases} x_n = \frac{b_n^{(n)}}{a_{nn}^{(n)}} \\ x_k = \frac{b_k^{(k)} - \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_{kj}^{(k)} x_j}{a_{kk}^{(k)}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 \\ y_i = b_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot y_k & (i = 2, 3, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

二、LU 分解

$$U = A^{(n)} = L_{n-1} \cdots L_2 L_1 A$$

$$L = L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} \cdots L_{n-1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ m_{21} & 1 & & \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ m_{n1} & m_{n2} & m_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

三、范数

向量范数

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

谱半径

$$\rho(A) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i|$$

forward substitution

back substitution

$$\begin{cases} x_n = \frac{y_n}{u_{nn}} \\ y_i - \sum_{k=i+1}^n u_{ik} \cdot x_k \\ x_i = \frac{y_i}{u_{ii}} \end{cases} \quad (i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1)$$

矩阵范数

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}$$

$$\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}$$

或改写为

$$\begin{cases} x^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + \Delta x_i (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \Delta x_i = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_i^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right). \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(k+1)} &= Gx^{(k)} + f, \\ G &= (D - L)^{-1}U, F = (D - L)^{-1}b. \end{aligned}$$

3.超松弛 迭代法(SOR)

$$\begin{cases} x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) \\ x^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})^T (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

ω 为松弛因子

当 $\omega = 1$ 时, SOR 方法为高斯-塞德尔迭代法

矩阵形式:

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D - \omega L)^{-1}[(1 - \omega)D + \omega U]x^{(k)} + \omega(D - \omega L)^{-1}b$$

埃金特 Δ^2 加速方法

第七章

$$\hat{x}_k = x_k - \frac{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2}{x_{k+2} - 2x_{k+1} + x_k}$$

牛顿迭代法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

斯特芬森迭代法

$$\begin{cases} y_k = \varphi(x_k) \\ z_k = \varphi(y_k) \\ x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{(y_k - x_k)^2}{z_k - 2y_k + x_k} \end{cases}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

简化牛顿法和牛顿下山法

(1) 构造迭代公式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - C f(x_k) \quad C \neq 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

迭代函数 $\varphi(x) = x - C f(x)$. 若 $|\varphi'(x)| = |1 - C f'(x)| < 1$, 即 $0 < C f'(x) < 2$ 时

在根 x^* 附近成立, 迭代法局部收敛。当取 $C = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ 时, 迭代公式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_0)} \quad \text{称为简化牛顿法。}$$

(2) 将牛顿法与下山法结合起来使用。牛顿法的计算结果 $\bar{x}_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$

与前一步的近似值 x 的适当加权平均作为新的改进值

$$x_{k+1} = \lambda \bar{x}_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda)x_k, \quad x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

加入下山因子的迭代公式称为牛顿下山法。

选择下山因子时从 $\lambda = 1$ 开始, 逐次将 λ 折半直到满足 $|f(x_{k+1})| < |f(x_k)|$.

带参数 m 的牛顿法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - m \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

x^* 为 $f(x)=0$ 的 m 重根, 平方收敛迭代的方法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k) f'(x_k)}{[f'(x_k)]^2 - f(x_k) f''(x_k)},$$

弦截法:

单点弦截法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_0)} (x_k - x_0),$$

两点弦截法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} (x_k - x_{k-1}),$$

第6章

解线性方程组的迭代法

1.基本概念 (迭代法及其收敛性)

$$x = B_0 x + f$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_0 x^{(k)} + f$$

2.雅可比迭代、高斯-塞德尔迭代

雅可比迭代:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$Ax = b$, A 为非奇异阵且 $a_{ij} \neq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 将 A 分裂为 $A = D - L - U$.

$$x_i = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{(j=1)(j \neq i)}^n a_{ij} x_j \right) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

简记为: $x = B_0 x + f$

其中 $B_0 = I - D^{-1}A = D^{-1}(L + U), f = D^{-1}b$

雅可比迭代公式:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})^T \\ x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{(i=1)}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) \end{cases}$$

高斯-塞德尔迭代:

$$x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})^T \text{ (初始向量)}$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

或改写为

第九章

利普希兹条件 $|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq |y_1 - y_2|, L > 0$

前向欧拉法: $\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} = f(x_n, y_n)$, 即 $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n)$

后向欧拉法: $\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} = f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$, 即 $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$

梯形方法: $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$

$$\text{改进欧拉法: } \begin{cases} y_p = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) \\ y_c = y_n + h f(x_{n+1}, y_p) \\ y_{n+1} = (y_p + y_c) / 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通式显式龙格-库塔法: } \begin{cases} \phi(x_n, y_n, h) = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i K_i \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_i = f(x_n + \lambda_i h, y_n + h \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \mu_{ij} K_j), i = 2, \dots, r \end{cases}$$

$$\text{二阶显式龙格-库塔法: } \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h(c_1 K_1 + c_2 K_2) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + \lambda_2 h, y_n + \mu_{21} h K_1) \end{cases} \quad \text{中点公式: } \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h K_2 \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} K_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{三阶经典龙格-库塔法} \quad \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6} (K_1 + 4K_2 + K_3) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} K_1) \\ K_3 = f(x_n + h, y_n - h K_1 + 2h K_2) \end{cases} \quad \text{四阶经典龙格-库塔法} \quad \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6} (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} K_1) \\ K_3 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} K_2) \\ K_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + h K_3) \end{cases}$$